

tarily signed it—and that they had sold these lands for an annuity which they considered a sufficient compensation. The interpreter to the Shawnees explained the Governor's speech to the warriors of that tribe, but when the interpreter to the Potawatamies was about to begin, Tecumseh interrupted him in a rude and insulting manner, using the most vehement language and the most violent gesticulation, and loudly declaring that all the Governor had said was false, and that he and the United States had cheated and imposed upon the Indians. As he uttered this his warriors sprang to their feet, and began to brandish their tomahawks and war-clubs their eyes all fiercely turned upon the Governor. Harrison rose immediately and drew his sword. The friendly chief Wimmerack cocked a pistol with which he was armed, and some of the officers in attendance drew their weapons and stood on the defensive. During this critical moment not a word was spoken, until the guard came running up and were about to fire on the Indians, when the Governor with singular coolness and presence of mind, restrained them. He then turned to Tecumseh and calmly but authoritatively told him that "he was a bad man—that he would hold no further talk with him—and that he must now return to his camp, and take his departure from the settlements without delay." The council was immediately broken up, and Tecumseh and his warriors, awed by the coolness and intrepidity of the Governor, withdrew in silence.

The next morning, Tecumseh finding that he had to deal with a man of firmness and undaunted bravery, whom he could neither intimidate by his audacious violence nor disconcert by his cunning maneuvers, solicited another interview with the Governor, and apologized for the improprieties he had committed the day before.

Still anxious to conciliate this haughty savage, the Governor afterwards paid him a visit to his own camp, with no other attendant than the interpreter. Tecumseh received him with courteousness and much attention; his uniform kindness and inflexible firmness having won the respect of the rude warrior; but he still persisted in rigidly adhering to the policy he had avowed at the council on the preceding day.



JEFFERSON REPUBLICAN.

Milford, Pa. May 30, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler,

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR SENATORIAL ELECTORS:

John A. Shulze, of Lycoming,
Joseph Ritter, of Cumberland,

General Harrison.

We cannot better illustrate the esteem and veneration with which he has ever been regarded by the many brave officers who are at all times proud to boast of having been his pupils, than by copying the following eloquent remarks of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, now Vice President of the United States, delivered in Congress, March 2d, 1831.

"Who is General Harrison! The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, officer in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q We will comply with the request of "H. C. M." in our next number.

The Loco Foco Convention, which met at Trenton last week, nominated the old Congressional Ticket, with the exception of the Rev. Manning Force. Plutius B. Kennedy, Esq. of Warren county, has been substituted in his stead.

AND STILL THEY COME.—We mentioned last week that the Hon. John Rogers, Senator in Congress, from Maine, had abandoned the ruinous policy of the present administration, and come out in favor of Harrison and Reform. We learn also from Georgia papers, that Major Joel Crawford, an old State Rights Democrat, formerly member of Congress, has come out in favor of Harrison.

Some of the Loco Focos object to Gen. Harrison, because they say he is too old. Gen. Jackson entered upon his last term of the Presidency, when 65 years old. Gen. Harrison is about to enter upon the same high duties at the age of 63—in the full vigor of his mind and strength. The patriotic old farmer is as sound and tough as a nut. Providence has preserved him to be the deliverer of his country.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.
Loco Foco Destructive Opinions of Governor Porter.

The true blue locofocos do not seem at all satisfied with the course of Governor Porter, of Pa. It was with great difficulty that the spirit of denunciation could be checked here, and it was to head quarters that Gov. Porter referred when he took conservative ground "regardless of any denunciation that might be poured forth from any quarter." Among the number of locofoco denunciations the Vicksburg Sentinel and Expositor has been conspicuous. We make from that paper the following beautiful extracts:—*Madisonian*.

"REPEAL OF BANK CHARTERS.—We are gratified to see that the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania have authorized the introduction of a bill to repeal the Charter of the United States Bank. If they would pass the bill, and then impeach the thieving democratic traitor Governor Porter, for malfeasance in office, they would cover themselves with glory. We believe Gov. Porter, next to Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, one of the most corrupt men of the present corrupt age. His whole conduct towards the U. S. Bank and the Girard Bank, indicate a degree of prostitution unparalleled in the history of official depravity."

"Had he been the Democratic Governor of Mississippi, and have sent such a balance and strike paper to our legislature, he would have been burned in effigy, by our honest locofocos. He is a contemptible trimmer, and as dishonest as Gov. Shannon, or our thieving locofocos. The party will never prosper until all such traitors are cut off by the knives."

"We see it stated in the Natchez Courier, that the thieving democrats talk of bringing us before the legislature. We wish they would, and give us the privilege of sending for persons and papers. We think the trial would show that if they had supported banks and abandoned the people, that they received handsome accommodations. We would bring up the books of every bank in the State, to prove their corruption. They dare not bring us up. We wish they would."

The "Old Dominion," of Va., has also added its little mite to the thunder directed against Gov. Porter. Witness the following:

"Mortification and sorrow is stamped upon the countenance of all our political friends at the monstrous treachery of Governor Porter of Pennsylvania, in relation to the piratical banditti, the chartered swindlers of that State, and their lying paper rag promises to pay. His cup of political depravity has overflowed; his infamy is perfect and entire, wanting nothing, at the moment of the greatest possible importance to the welfare and permanent prosperity of the democratic party, he has played the Judas Iscariot; and sold his principles for a handful of bank rags. Had the crisis required nerve, moral courage, the exercise of uncommon firmness, there might be a slight coloring of palliation to justify the monstrous enormity; but nothing of this was required; his matchless treason to the democracy, therefore can only be accounted for on the score of his native corruption. He perhaps did not sell his democratic principles, as I remarked above having none to barter away; he simply unmasked himself to the full gaze of an astonished world. I know not how the fact may be, but I will venture to wager my head against a brass baboon, that Governor Porter has been a practicing lawyer, and is one of those pitiful pettifoggers who are not unwilling to take a bribe from both sides."

Politics in Florida.—We are glad to see encouraging symptoms of a popular awakening in Florida. There as every where else, the people are becoming tired of the weakness, inefficiency and extravagance of the present administration, and desire a change. General Harrison is popular in the territory; and his friends are moving in his behalf. The *Star* at Tallahassee, hitherto a neutral paper, conducted with ability, has come out in favor of sound democratic principles, and supports General Harrison for the Presidency. Casam E. Bartlett, Esq., has become the editor of that paper, and from his known industry and ability, we shall look to his journal as the brightest *Star* in Florida. *Empire State*.

ANOTHER SIGN.—The New York Morning Chronicle, heretofore neutral in politics, has raised the banner of Harrison and Tyler, and now advocates the Whig doctrine.

"Pick his flint and try him again."—Such was the language of Henry Clay, in regard to General Harrison. Yes, we will try again; and he is too good a musket to miss fire twice. Mr. Martin Van Buren has no such hope. He is a locofoco, and a locofoco can be lit but once. There is a slight smell of brimstone, and that is the last of it.

The new comers.—A lady in this county presented her husband with twin boys a few days since: they were baptized Harrison and Tyler, and are familiarly called *Tip* and *Ty*.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

Mr. Gump.—It appears, by the statement of the Cashier of the Northumberland Bank, that that institution is a sufferer to the amount of \$7,655 by the voluntary absence of Mr. Geddes, which amount, he abstracted from a parcel that had been entrusted to him.

A reward of \$200 is offered for the apprehension of Bill Johnson.

WHO ARE THE FEDERALISTS?
Remarks of the Hon. Mr. Morgan, OF NEW YORK,

In the House of Representatives, March 25th, in reply to Mr. Albert Smith of Maine.

Mr. Morgan rose amidst loud cries of question and said: Mr. Chairman, this is the first time that I have trespassed upon the indulgence of this House, in the scramble which has been carried on to obtain the floor ever since the commencement of the session, I have hitherto been content to give expression to my opinions only by a silent vote, believing that such a course best advanced the business of the House and the interests of my constituents.

Nothing was further from my intention than to address you at this time, and I cannot but feel surprised that gentlemen who have consumed day after day, and occupied so much of the valuable time of this House, should now for the first time, cry out "question, question," and evince so much anxiety to bring this debate to an immediate termination.

Mr. A. Smith.—Does the gentleman allude to me?

Mr. Morgan.—I will allude to that gentleman presently.

Mr. Smith.—I have not sung out question to day.

Mr. Morgan.—I will detain the committee, Mr. Chairman, but a few minutes.

It was not my intention to have risen nor should I have done so, but for the remarks which fell from the honorable gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Smith.) He has singled me out, or placed me among the number of those whom, in elegant and courtly phrase, he designates as the "pie-bald, ring streaked and speckled party." Such is the classic language which the gentleman has applied to that party to which I have the honor to belong; but I can assure the honorable member that I cannot feel disgraced or degraded by any remarks or epithets which he may think proper to apply to me in such a connexion.

He has denounced the Whigs as the Federal party composed of the old and ultra federalists of the cockade stamp. This is a novel and felicitous argument in favor of the *Treasury note bill*, yet most unfortunate in another respect, for it has recalled a train of reminiscences which must be any thing but agreeable to many of the honorable members, his political associates on this floor.

When I heard the remarks of the gentleman I could not refrain from looking at my honorable and distinguished colleague from Kinderhook, (Mr. Vanderpoel,) who is recognized as one of the leaders of the Administration party; and I do indeed think that the gentleman from Maine was rather personal in his remarks, considering that my colleague, who had the honor of being a member of the Federal party, sat so near to him.

I thought too, sir, of another gentleman, belonging to the same party with the member from Maine, who very modestly retired from his seat when he heard the Federalists arraigned: I mean my honorable colleague from Otsego, (Mr. Prentiss, who, during the last war edited a federal paper in Otsego, and in common with his political associates, rejoiced at every defeat of the American arms, and believed it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice over victories." If I had a file of his papers here, I could furnish proof, page upon page, in support of his federal attachment.

I was reminded also of my colleague on my right, (Mr. Fine,) who was formerly, as he is now, associated with the gentleman from Otsego; nor could I overlook the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. McKay,) or the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Carroll.)

I was forcibly reminded of other distinguished gentlemen who are pillars, props and supporters of the self-styled Democratic party, some of whom have now the honor of a seat in the other end of the Capitol. I thought of him who had too much manliness to disclaim his political attachment, and boasted that he sailed under the federal flag so long as it waved in N. Jersey, (Senator Wall.) I thought of an honorable Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hubbard,) and of another, (Mr. Williams,) who comes from the State so ably represented in part by the honorable member from Portland.

I could not fail to remember another distinguished Senator, a brilliant star in the galaxy of Federalism, (Mr. Buchanan) who gives the best evidence of his political principles in an attempt to reduce the wages of labor, and the value of property to the standard of a gold humbug; and who, in early life evinced the warmth of his political attachments by declaring that he thanked God that he had not a drop of democratic blood in his veins, and if he thought he had, he would tap them and let it out.

Mr. Ramsey.—I say that is not correct.

Mr. Morgan.—I say the gentleman knows nothing about it. He will not deny that the Senator was a zealous Federalist; and as to the particular expression, it was made when that gentleman and myself were in our cradles.

I thought, too, Mr. Chairman, of another notorious Jacobin of the party, whom I attempted to force upon this House. I allude to him who attempted to take a seat on this floor in defiance of an undoubted majority of seven hundred and fifty of the electors of his district against him; and who, when he arose to address this body, was politely requested to make his speech in the Rotunda. I mean the distinguished Jack Cade from Philadelphia, (Mr. Ingersoll,) who was not only a Federalist, but who said that, had he lived in the days of the Revolution, he would have been a Tory, and he is a Tory still.

I might allude to another gentleman, conspicuous for the manner in which he exercised the functions of an office under the Government, and whom General Jackson rewarded by elevating him to the highest judicial station in the world, (Chief Justice Taney.)

I might allude, also—and I would do so, were it not so unpleasant to certain gentlemen—to members who now hold seats on this floor from New Jersey, and who have been forced upon us. I believe, in an illegal, unjust, and corrupt manner.

I could go with my friend from Kinderhook to the Empire State, and point to him two gentlemen who recently represented my Senatorial district in the State Legislature—worthy and honorable men, but of the Essex school. I could refer him to another gentleman, recently a member of that Senate—now, by permission of the People in a state of political reticacy, and who is, I think, connected with my colleague from Kinderhook, he, who in a fourth of July oration, predicted that the sun of Federalism would yet rise to illumine the blushes of the morning.

Mr. Vanderpoel.—Who was that?

Mr. Morgan.—If the Senator does not know I will tell him. I mean the gentleman from Greene county, Mr. Powers. Do you deny it?

Mr. Vanderpoel.—No.

Mr. Morgan continued. All who I have alluded to were members of the Federal party, and active supporters and advocates of Federal measures. They are now democrats, dyed in the wool, and co-laborers with the member from Maine in the Executive workshop.

I might, Mr. Chairman, swell the catalogue until it embraced a large portion of the party to which my honorable friend from Maine belongs; but, sir, I have neither time nor physical strength to proceed; nor would this House, exhausted as its members have been by protracted sessions, have patience to listen to further enumeration.

I will only add, that when the charge is made against the party of which I have the honor to be an humble member, that it is a Federal party, and opposed to republican principles, come from what source it may, it is a base slander and falsehood. It is not the Federal party, nor does it maintain Federal principles.

What is Federalism? Its most important features are the increase of Federal patronage, the enlargement of Executive power, the concentration of every thing in the hands of the President of the United States—a strong, consolidated Federal Government.

Where do you find most of these who acted with the Federal party? They are now in the ranks of Loco Focoism, and foremost in the fight. Who are in favor of these principles? Who but the gentleman from Maine, and the party with whom he acts, and which now proposes by the bill, which ought to be, but unfortunately has not been, under discussion, to increase the power of the Executive? Who proposes the Sub-Treasury bill which the majority in this House seem so reluctant to bring up for debate? Who is in favor of that measure of abomination which is to increase and strengthen the influence of the President by a fearful augmentation of his power and patronage? The gentleman from Maine and his political associates. Who has multiplied the number of officers? Who has increased the expenditures of your government from thirteen to forty million of dollars? Who has squandered your surplus revenue? Who now calls upon this House for five million of irredeemable Treasury shipplasters to save your Government from bankruptcy? The gentleman from Maine and his economical democratic friends.

THE LAST CARD.

"I wish to satisfy the whole world that no dissatisfaction with the President or his administration—no distrust of his measures or decisions—had any effect in determining me to prefer a private to a public life."—Mr. Amos Kendall's Letter.

The above extract speaks volumes. When was Mr. Kendall ever known to leave an Administration and retire to private life while there is any prospect of its being sustained by the people? Why should he think that he would be suspected of having left the Administration for any of the reasons he wished to guard the "whole world" against believing. If none of those reasons existed in his own mind, what caused him to think that others might entertain them? Mr. Kendall, however, does not exclude the other that might also occur to others. He does not proclaim to the "whole world" that he does not abandon the fortunes of a sinking ship, because he knows it is going down. Mr. K. is sagacious. He leaves the sinking fortunes of this unprincipled Administration after he has seen and read the hand-writing on the wall. He no longer feels responsible for it. He is willing however to write a few hours each day, for the Extra Globe, provided "such a number of subscribers shall be obtained as will warrant that step." The Extra subscription to be forced up is his present ostensible reward. That subscription will be drawn from those who are willing to sacrifice a tythe of their salaries, this year, for a hope of continuing them the next year. The effusions of the Extra Globe will be the poison of the serpent desperately omitted in the throbs of death. We, however attach less importance to any thing that Mr. Kendall may write than to the probable fact that his resignation is a prelude not yet fully developed, which will prove the last card in the hands of the Magician.—*Madisonian*.

SAD NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.—The Louisville Journal says,—"A gentleman from Arkansas informs us, that the late violent rains & the inundation of the Arkansas river have destroyed almost totally the Cotton Crops of that Territory."

The St. Louis New Era of the 7th inst. is wholly occupied with the proceedings of the great Log Cabin celebration at that place a few days before. It is described as having been the most brilliant affair of the kind that ever took place in that section of the country.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Thursday, May 14.

Among the petitions presented to-day, was one for the repeal of the laws relative to Sabbath breaking, blasphemy, &c. A motion was made not to receive it,—after debate, it was postponed. A resolution relating to the order of the business of the late session, was adopted.

May 15.

Mr. Fraley, (city) from the committee appointed for that purpose reported a resolution that the unfinished local and private bills of last session be continued and acted upon in their several stages as they were at the close of the first session of 1840, in a manner which is presented in the resolution, until the appropriation or revenue bill is introduced, when that bill shall be the first bill in order every day until it is disposed of—which resolution was adopted. When the Senate proceeded to the consideration of, and acted upon several small local and unimportant bills.

May 16.

Mr. Fraley (Sch.) one from citizens in Schuylkill county for the passage of an act to allow the U. S. Bank to establish a branch of said Bank at Pottsville, with a capital of one million dollars, which was referred to the committee on banks.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Shortz to allow the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company to construct a basin on its land, near the basin of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal—laid on the table.

Mr. Miller of Adams offered a resolution to appoint a committee to enquire and report upon the expediency of the issue of Certificates of State Stock, which was laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

May 14.

Mr. Hinchman submitted a resolution to raise a select committee, to be composed of the members of the Internal Improvement committee of Ways and means, Mr. Hegins to be chairman of said committee, to prepare an improvement bill, and bills to create revenue for the payment of interest on the state debt, and for the extinguishment of said debt.

Mr. Hinchman submitted a joint resolution, fixing the 26th of May, as the day for the final adjournment of the Legislature.

May 15.

The Speaker gave notice that he had issued writs for new elections in Susquehanna and Chester counties, the election to be held on the 15th of June.

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Hinchman to provide for the repairs of, and continue the improvements of the state, for raising additional revenue, and for the extinguishment of the public debt—laid upon the table.

The bill relating to the Board of Appraisers.

An effort was made to provide therein, that the state should be liable as a common carrier for all loss or damage to merchandise transported on the public works. It was not agreed to.

A provision was inserted that the State shall not be liable, unless by the neglect of the state agents, such damage or loss shall occur, or through the insufficiency of the fixtures, &c. at the inclined planes, or locks, and the bill finally passed and was sent to the Senate.

May 18.

Mr. Hinchman submitted a joint resolution providing that a quarter of an acre of the public grounds be appropriated to the burial of members and officers who may die at the capitol—laid on the table.

The resolution to suspend the daily pay of members during the recess, but providing that they should receive mileage, which was offered on the day of the adjournment by Mr. Brodhead, was taken up; when a warm and lengthy debate took place.

Mr. Nill proposed a substitute providing that they should receive neither.

This induced an exciting discussion—some were in favor of both, others in favor of receiving the mileage—finally after spending nearly the whole morning upon it, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We have been shown a new counterfeit on the Northampton bank. The denomination is \$5; letter B—No. 6033—payable to S. Lipcott—date August 21st, 1839—signed John Rice, cashier—and John Eckert, president. The paper is good, and the engraving faint. Those who are not familiar with the genuine notes, will find it necessary to examine the notes with much care.—*Pennsylvanian*.

The cry is, down with the price of labor! down with produce of all kinds! down with the currency to a specie basis! Every thing is coming down but the salaries of the office holders.—*Village Record*.